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AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

Vol. XI June, 1916 No. 6

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VOLUME ELEVEN NUMBER SIX

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

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STREET SCENE IN VERDUN, THREE MILES BEHIND THE FRENCH LINES

Quaint Verdun of yesterday is today a jumbled mass of wrecked and blackened homes. Once beautiful structures are today but battered earth and rock piles

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME ELEVEN | JUNE, 1916 | NUMBER SIX

STEMMING THE LIFE-TIDE

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL*

Director General of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross

WHEN the hour struck, the alliances and treaties meant to maintain the peace of Europe served to drag all the powers into the conflict. Like Alpine climbers, the nations, roped together for protection, together plunged over the precipice. The general European war had come; the war which had long been predicted, long feared, but in whose actual realization humanity had refused to believe.

Instantly every other interest was overshadowed or forgotten. Day by day the mounting horror became more terrible. Europe seemed to have gone mad. Nothing mattered but destruction. All that the most enlightened and progressive nations in the world had achieved in beautifying and broadening life was swept aside in the fury of war. Those things in which mankind prided itself—the institutions which had served as a measure of its progress—were destroyed or forgotten or converted to the horrible purposes of war. The science and skill which had been developed for the production of the instrumentalities of a nobler life were turned, with devilish ingenuity, to the production of instruments of death.

Civilization crumpled like a toy balloon and was trampled under the feet of contending armies. The sword, after all our fine words, proved mightier than the pen. Right went down before might. The currents of life turned backward. Those futile sayings and formulas by which we had befooled ourselves into a sense of security and well-being were snatched away, revealing the pit of hell over which we were suspended.

Of the nations actively engaged in this war, all, except Japan, are of the Caucasian race. Their population, not including their colonial possessions, is about 500,000,000. These nations are not fighting to break down the barriers of superstition and barbarism among the benighted peoples of Africa and Asia; they are fighting among themselves to destroy the best and finest products of their own civilization. And more than half of all the people on the globe, who have been counted as enlightened, are now at war. Moreover, it is a war of Christian nations, for all the countries involved, except Turkey and Japan, profess to follow the teachings of Jesus Christ.

In order to carry on this war, the nations have called into their armies their best men—their young, ambitious, strong men—at the zenith of mental and physical power; the men upon whom depend the progress and prosperity of the world during the next quarter century. The teachers, the scientists, the writers, the

* *This is the first installment of a comprehensive treatment of the European war relief situation prepared by Mr. Bicknell for the forty-third annual convention of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. It is a gripping exposition of conditions in the vortex of a struggle of unimagined ferocity and limitless consequences. Mr. Bicknell has visited all but two of the eleven belligerent countries since the outbreak of the war.*—EDITOR.

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SMYRNA AND HER BAY

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Advices from the American Red Cross Chapter in Constantinople tell of much suffering among all classes and nationalities in Asiatic Turkey. Smyrna has been bombarded and is specifically mentioned.

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lawmakers, the leaders in industry and the professions are sent to the front to kill each other with guns, to blow each other to pieces with bombs and mines, to poison each other with deadly gases.

THIRTY MILLION CALLED TO ARMS

How many have been called to arms is unknown, but it is probable the number is not less than 30,000,000. It were futile to enter into careful calculations as to the number of these men lost in the fighting and by illness. Estimates available are usually prepared by men whose interest or information inclines them to magnify the losses of one side while minimizing those of the other. It is, however, clear that out of the great body of the best men from all countries involved millions are being lost by death and other millions by permanent disability because of wounds or disease.

A traveler about the countries at war cannot but be profoundly impressed by the number and capacity of the hospitals. When the war began, the military hospitals and public hospitals of a general character were first filled with the wounded. As the influx of patients increased, public buildings were taken over for hospitals. Then came school-houses, churches, private residences, warehouses, factory buildings, etc. This adaptation of various sorts of structures to hospital use is well illustrated by the hospitals assigned to the medical units sent to Europe by the American Red Cross. In England the hospital was a spacious country villa; in Germany one of the hospitals was a theater; in Russia the buildings of a great technological school were occupied: in Hungary a large school for the blind was utilized; in Belgium a huge, temporary, barrack-like structure erected for the purpose; in Serbia one of our hospitals was in a vast abandoned tobacco warehouse, while in France a beautiful amusement pavilion was utilized. An observer who has witnessed this expansion of hospital facilities comes almost to feel that all the world is destined to be swallowed up in hospitals. These institutions today exist by thousands in each of the larger countries at war, and the patients are counted by millions.

MAGNITUDE OF RED CROSS FORCE

It is in the care of sick and wounded soldiers that war relief reaches its highest point in magnitude and efficiency. Every tie of kindred, every incentive of patriotism, every fear of national defeat, every economic motive finds common interest in the restoration of the disabled soldiers. This task, too great for the military organization, absorbed as it must be in the conduct of military operations, is largely intrusted to the societies of the Red Cross, organized for this purpose in times of peace and invested by law with necessary powers and immunities. The part taken by the Red Cross in the European war is second only to that of the army itself in importance and magnitude. It has been stated that 80,000 persons are fully engaged in the field and at home in the work of the British Red Cross Society, and there is no reason to doubt the estimate that the societies of the Red Cross in all belligerent countries at the present time have the full personal service of more than 500,000 persons, while millions contribute of their means and time as much as they can.

The Red Cross provides a channel through which the non-military elements of a country may do their part no less surely, no less devotedly, than the soldiers and sailors themselves. While the skill of Red Cross surgeons and nurses constitutes the chief means by which the civilian population may help, a great opportunity is open to thousands who possess no professional training. Every country at war today is aquiver with the zealous activity of its women, its children, and its men who cannot serve in the army. The maintenance and management of hospitals; the transportation of the sick and wounded from the front to base hospitals or to their homes; the setting up of eating places along the railways over which the disabled men are carried; the organization and management of hospital ships, hospital trains, and ambulance units; the establishment and conduct of convalescent homes; the conduct of information bureaus, whose agents visit all hospitals and keep a record of wounded men, notify the folks back home of those who are killed or

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ITALIAN PRISONERS IN AUSTRIA ENGAGED IN RED CROSS WORK

These men at the particular moment are carrying some of their wounded countrymen to an Austrian Red Cross Hospital

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wounded or sick, carry on correspondence for men unable to write for themselves, distribute mail and a great variety of comforts which lie outside the narrow range of articles included in the regular regimen of the military establishment, and render a multitude of unenumerated services; and finally the tremendous industry, by means of which loving hands in a million homes fashion bandages and garments and a thousand things for the alleviation of pain and the softening of the harshness of camp life—all these and more are the civilian people of Europe doing for their armies and navies today through their societies of the Red Cross. And in this vast, vibrant, all-embracing service, reaching up to the highest and down to the lowest, we have a picture of what the American Red Cross will be doing should our own country become involved in a great war.

UNIFIED CONTROL OF RELIEF

Each country places the control of these countless helpful activities under its Red Cross, because without centralized direction and regulation there could be no system, no means of steadying and equalizing the flow of help in accordance with fluctuating demands and shifting centers of need. A single directing agency, informed at all times of the character and amount of help required, has been found an essential means of establishing satisfactory relations between this volunteer service and the military forces in the field. Without such unified control, it is plain that the patriotic and eager efforts of thousands of unrelated agencies would lead to hopeless confusion and self-defeat. Indeed, some hint of this confusion has been recently witnessed in the United States in the multitude of unrelated and independent agencies engaged in war relief. In the terrible tests of efficiency to which the societies of the Red Cross have been subjected by war conditions in Europe, and in the wasteful futility of uncentralized and uncontrolled relief agencies as observed here at home, is to be found a solemn warning to the American Red Cross of the vital importance of preparedness.

Up to this point I have spoken of that side of war relief which has to do with the care of sick and wounded soldiers. Turn, now, to war-relief work in behalf of non-combatants. This consists in general of two kinds: first, that for families which have been made dependent by the loss of their normal supporters killed or disabled at the front; second, that for the people of territories which have been overrun by the contending armies. Every country at war has its own heavy burden of caring for the families of its dead and disabled soldiers—a burden usually borne by combined effort of governmental and private agencies—borne with pride and without complaint.

ECONOMIC MEASURES ADOPTED

In the case of Germany and Austria at the present time, their inability to import food supplies because of the blockade maintained by the Entente Allies very greatly complicates the difficulties encountered in supplying food for the civilian population. Their problem, in fact, goes far beyond the requirement that help be provided for the families of killed and wounded soldiers. They must so control and gauge the entire stock of foodstuffs within their boundaries that such supplies may be equitably distributed among all the people; that there shall be no hoarding or cornering of foods and no speculating in the necessaries of life. Because of these abnormal conditions, the student of relief administration finds an unusually interesting field of observation in the Teutonic empires.

Germany's foresight, her thoroughness, her paternalism, and her strong, direct control of affairs which we in the United States are prone to regard as outside the realm of governmental interference, were never more strikingly shown than in the manner in which she has regulated the private affairs of her people during the war.

In the winter of 1914-1915 regulation of the bread supply began in Germany. All the flour in the Empire was first inventoried and then taken over by the government, except that families might retain 150 pounds of any stock on hand when the new regulations went into effect. Step by step restrictive measures followed each other. The precise shapes into which bread might be baked were

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fixed by law. Prices were determined in the same way. All bread was baked by bakers, who could obtain their flour only from the public stock. If a baker violated the law in the price charged or the shape or weight of his loaves, he was subject to heavy fine and imprisonment and forfeited his right to buy flour from the government, which meant his ruin. Then the government decided that a certain percentage of all bread must consist of potato flour, made by drying and grinding potatoes and mixing the product in the required proportion with wheat flour. The next step was a limitation upon the amount of bread which might be eaten by the individual. The government issued a bread card to each family. Upon the card was indicated the amount of bread to which the family was entitled, and the baker was not permitted to sell more than called for by the card. Guests at hotels were required to obtain new bread cards each morning, and before being served in the dining-room were compelled to exhibit their cards to the waiter and permit him to detach coupons. Each person was permitted a daily allowance of 250 grams of bread (about one-half pound). Later the amount was reduced to 200 grams.

COÖPERATIVE EFFORT IN GERMANY

In similar manner the government placed a strong regulative hand upon the use of meat, milk, and butter. At regular intervals a complete inventory is made of all food supplies in the Empire, and close calculations enable the authorities to tighten or relax restrictions upon consumption, as the reports warrant. These measures, at first interpreted as signifying that Germany's food supply was almost exhausted, proved to be simply precautionary and an illustration of the thorough-going methods of the country. In a speech in the House of Commons in the spring of 1915 a member of Parliament referred sneeringly to the fact that the Germans were already reduced to the expedient of eating potato bread. To this Lloyd George replied that it was the potato-bread spirit of the German people which England had most to fear. Early in the war the German government urged the farmers of the nation to discontinue raising sugar-beets, which are a great and profitable crop, and to devote their land to the production of cereals for foodstuffs, and this request was generally obeyed.

Supplementing its regulative and restrictive measures, the government resorted to a wide propaganda for economies in their homes. One of the first instances of this which I noticed was in a railway station near the Holland border. A printed sheet on the wall contained a series of advisory paragraphs. One, I recall, urged people to cook potatoes in their skins, because peeling potatoes wasted part of their substance. Others urged that scraps and leavings be preserved and converted into other forms of food. With a great war demanding the full strength of the nation, the government yet found time to give attention to the minutiæ of the lives of the people.

Whatever the student of warfare may think of the war policy of Germany, there can be nothing but admiration for the skill and courage with which she has preserved and protected her people amid circumstances of almost inconceivable difficulty. It is to be expected that the world will receive many valuable lessons in economics and administration as a direct result of Germany's masterly methods of conserving her resources during this war.

WAR'S DEVASTATING EFFECT

The plight of peoples who find themselves in the midst of the fighting is a chapter which stands alone in the terrible tale of warfare. The armies surge backward and forward as the tides of battle ebb and flow. Many thousand square miles of fertile country and many hundred villages and towns have been repeatedly swept by the advancing and retiring armies. A large part of Poland has been fought over three times, and some parts of Poland and Galicia have suffered this frightful affliction as many as six times. Probably two-thirds of the entire area of Belgium has been fought over one or more times, and this is true of substantially all of that section of northern France traversed by the German armies.

All the conditions of normal existence

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are destroyed under these circumstances. The people flee wildly, carrying such of their goods as they can bear on their shoulders, or if flight is impossible they hide in cellars or creep away into the forests. The armies seize all the food they find, killing the farm animals for meat and carrying away the horses for military uses. Houses are ransacked. All food supplies for animals are taken. Fences and outbuildings are torn down and used for fuel. In fighting, soldiers make use of the houses for protection, with the result that often entire towns and villages are burned or completely battered down by artillery fire. Civilians are killed or wounded, families scattered, and entire populations left homeless and starving, to wander miserably through the desolated country, and to lie in the fields or beside the roads at night, the prey of disease and despair.

(To be continued.)

Gifts to Our Soldiers Promote Contentment and Efficiency

WHEN the citizens of the country show their interest in their soldiers in such practical ways as sending them useful articles of wearing apparel or comfort bags, the recipients are aroused to increased patriotism and efficiency and are always grateful.

This is the substance of a communication received by the American Red Cross from the commanding officer of the United States Army Medical Corps at Fort Bliss, Texas, upon the receipt of a shipment for the sick and wounded soldiers at the border post recently sent by the American Red Cross. Lieut. Col. P. F. Straub, Medical Corps, U. S. A., writing from this important station adjacent to El Paso, under date of May 5, says:

"The comfort bags referred to in your communication of the 11th ultimo were received yesterday. They will be issued to enlisted men discharged from the hospital who expect to return to their organizations in Mexico.

"The bags contain a most excellent assortment of useful articles and no doubt will be much appreciated by the recipients.

"Members of the local Red Cross have also been quite active in behalf of the sick and wounded in the hospital, and many delicacies and much fruit have been received from them, which made most welcome additions to the special diets.

"The fact that citizens take such a practical interest in the welfare of our soldiers has made a marked impression upon them, and, in my opinion, promoted contentment and efficiency in the military service."

These bags were made and filled by army women and were sold at a bag sale in Washington for the benefit of the endowment fund of the American Red Cross, the bags to be sent to the soldiers of the United States Army.

NEW DIRECTOR FOR PACIFIC DIVISION

THE Director General of Civilian Relief has appointed Mr. John L. Clymer, of New York, who has devoted himself considerably to social welfare work, as the Director of the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross to succeed Mr. Charles J. O'Connor, who some months ago was advanced to the post of Assistant Director General of Civilian Relief.

Mr. Clymer is a native of Auburn, N. Y., and a graduate of Amherst College. He has done not a little public speaking and lecturing, as well as literary work, and has been identified in a responsible capacity with the George Junior Republic.

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HAMPDEN CHAPTER GIVES AN EXHIBIT

THE Hampden County Chapter of the American Red Cross took part in the recent "Good Homes Exposition," held in Springfield, Mass., in the beautiful municipal auditorium there. Among the booths used to display the activities of various organizations and for demonstrations of foods, household appliances, etc., that of the Red Cross was given a conspicuous space on the stage and attracted much attention from the numerous visitors.

The main feature of the Red Cross exhibit was a military tent, in which were displayed examples of the various garments and surgical supplies that have been made in large quantities and forwarded by the chapter since the beginning of the European war. Miss Amy B. Alexander, the Secretary, or some one else, was always on hand ready to explain how these were made and to give information about the work in general. One thing that caught the attention was a doll with various parts of the body bandaged in approved fashion and borne on a litter by two doll nurses.

April 6 was Red Cross Day. In the afternoon, at a meeting in the smaller assembly room, Miss Katharine Loring told about the Red Cross work in Massachusetts, and in the evening Mr. Charles J. O'Connor, Assistant Director General of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, described some of the field-work of the organization, particularly that in Mexico.

Admission to the exposition was by ticket, 10 cents out of the price of each ticket being donated to the society through which the ticket was secured. At last accounts the American Red Cross had sold more tickets than any other society.

RED CROSS EXHIBIT AT GOOD HOMES EXPOSITION, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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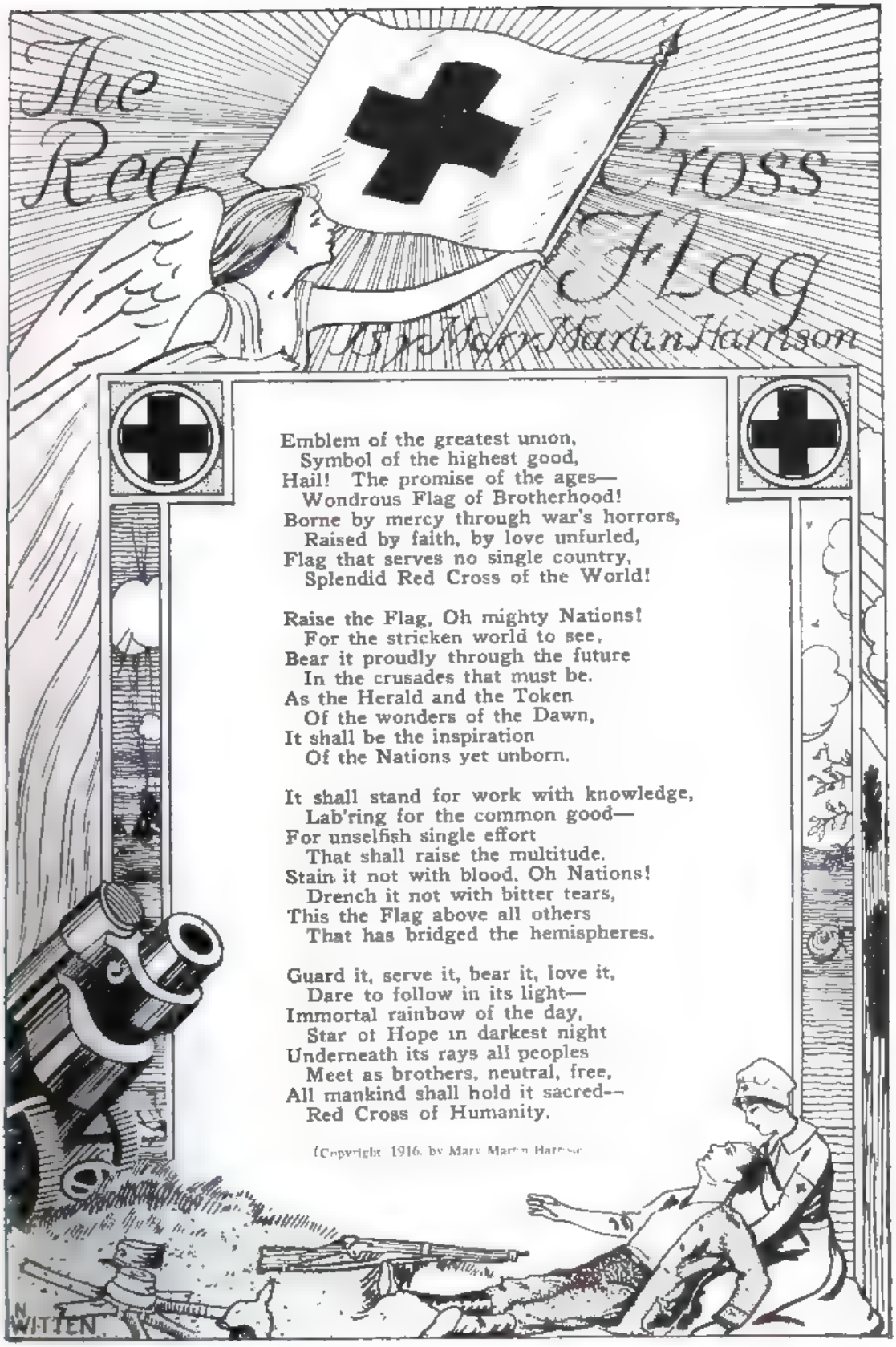
The Red Cross Flag
By Mary Martin Harrison
Emblem of the greatest union,
Symbol of the highest good,
Hail! The promise of the ages—
Wondrous Flag of Brotherhood!
Borne by mercy through war's horrors,
Raised by faith, by love unfurled,
Flag that serves no single country,
Splendid Red Cross of the World!
Raise the Flag, Oh mighty Nations!
For the stricken world to see,
Bear it proudly through the future
In the crusades that must be.
As the Herald and the Token
Of the wonders of the Dawn,
It shall be the inspiration
Of the Nations yet unborn.
It shall stand for work with knowledge,
Lab'ring for the common good—
For unselfish single effort
That shall raise the multitude.
Stain it not with blood, Oh Nations!
Drench it not with bitter tears,
This the Flag above all others
That has bridged the hemispheres.
Guard it, serve it, bear it, love it,
Dare to follow in its light—
Immortal rainbow of the day,
Star of Hope in darkest night
Underneath its rays all peoples
Meet as brothers, neutral, free,
All mankind shall hold it sacred—
Red Cross of Humanity.
(Copyright 1916, by Mary Martin Harrison
N. WITTEN

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AMERICAN RED CROSS PROTESTS

Policy of Great Britain in Declining Permits for Shipment of Red Cross Supplies to Central Powers is Subject of Letter from Mr. Taft, Chairman of Central Committee, to Secretary Lansing

Former President William Howard Taft, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, has forwarded the following letter to the Secretary of State:

MAY 8, 1916.

SIR:

As Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, and on behalf of that organization, I have the honor to submit the following:

Since the beginning of the present war, the American Red Cross has invited contributions of money and supplies with which to aid the wounded and suffering of all the belligerents. We have shipped to the Red Cross Societies of each belligerent hospital supplies contributed to us for that purpose. We have found no difficulty in sending such articles to the Entente Allies. We have had to obtain permits from Great Britain for the shipments to the Red Cross of the Central Powers. Until September, 1915, there was substantially no delay in the granting of these permits by Great Britain. Since that time we have had much difficulty in securing them, and the supplies donated in kind and designated for the use of the Central Powers have accumulated in our warehouse in Brooklyn. A permit was granted for only one shipment since that time—in January of this year. Through your Department we are now in receipt of a communication from the British government, announcing that it does not intend to permit any further shipment, unless it is a shipment to our own hospital units, in a territory of the Central Powers. This exception amounts to no concession, for the reason that as the British government was advised in August last, after the first of October, for lack of funds, we were able to maintain no hospital units in any of the belligerent countries. The authorities of the American Red Cross believe that under the Geneva Convention, to which the United States and all the belligerent powers are signatories, the United States has the treaty right to insist that articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded in the form of hospital supplies, shipped by the American Red Cross to the Red Cross of the Central Powers, shall not be declared contraband, but shall be allowed safe conduct to their destination.

(Article 16 of the Geneva Convention provides: "The *matériel* of aid societies admitted to the benefits of this convention, in conformity to the conditions therein established, is regarded as private property and, as such, will be respected under all circumstances, save that it is subject to the recognized right of requisition by belligerents in conformity to the laws and usages of war.")

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The reasons for this view of the obligation of Great Britain under the Geneva Convention of 1906 were set forth in a communication by the undersigned to His Excellency, the British Ambassador, under date of December 30, 1915, and a copy of this was transmitted to your Department. We are now in receipt of a communication from your Department, inclosing a dispatch from the British government, in which it definitely withdraws its consent for the shipment of such articles by the American Red Cross, and thus in effect announces its purpose to treat them as contraband of war. The reason as given by the British government for this conclusion in the dispatch of March 22, is that while it had consented to exempt from treatment as contraband of war, articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded, and coming within the description contained in Article 29 of the Declaration of London, and had expressed that willingness to the Spanish Ambassador, with a view to its communication to the Central Powers, nine months had passed since that communication, and no definite communication had been received from the German, Austrian, or Turkish Government on the subject of these lists. In view of the fact that the German Government did consent to a reciprocal course on October 15, 1915, in respect to Article 29, and that fact was communicated to the British Foreign Office, as we are advised by the British Ambassador at Washington, we venture to hope that the conclusion of the British Government was based on a misconception, and that when the matter is called to its attention, a change in this policy may be had. Under the Geneva Convention, Article 16 provides that the *matériel* of aid societies admitted to the benefits of the Convention—and the Red Cross of the United States and of the Central Powers are such societies—is to be respected as private property. Our contention is that this necessarily exempts our shipments of hospital supplies to the Red Cross of the Central Powers from interference as contraband by the British Government, and we think that this construction is sustained by the action of Great Britain and the Central Powers in accepting Article 29, of the Declaration of London as a proper guide in respect of contraband. Article 29 provides that articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded shall not be treated as contraband of war. Dr. Ferriere, Chief of the Sanitary Service of the International Bureau for Prisoners of War at Geneva, speaking upon this subject, says:

"The furnishing of articles absolutely necessary for the care of the wounded is not only a humanitarian duty, but a work of international utility, because all of the wounded benefit from it, whether they belong to the national army or whether they are prisoners taken by the enemy. Therefore, it is certainly within the spirit of the Convention of Geneva to facilitate the transmittal of articles used strictly for such purposes and for no other end."

It seems to the American Red Cross to be in the interest of the humane conduct of all wars that this construction of the Geneva Convention shall obtain, and we respectfully urge upon the State Department the propriety and wisdom of bringing the matter again to the attention of the British government, with the hope that it may change the attitude taken by it in the most recent dispatches of March 22 and March 30, which as I have already said, seem to be based on a misconception of the attitude of the Central Powers in respect to Article 29, of the Declaration of London.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Chairman, Central Committee.

Hon. ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

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GREAT MASS MEETING OF 8,000 RED CROSS FRIENDS IN SAN FRANCISCO ON EVENING OF APRIL 18, 1916

Exchanging telephone messages with American Red Cross Headquarters in Washington. Right insert shows Miss Boardman, of Red Cross Executive Committee, in the Capital, talking over a long distance 'phone to Mr. Marshal Hale, chairman of the San Francisco Citizens' Committee, who is seated by the table at the center of the platform. Insert at left is Mr. A. B. C. Dohrmann, chairman of the Executive Committee, San Francisco Red Cross Chapter

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GRATEFUL SAN FRANCISCO

Eleven Thousand Citizens Enroll as Red Cross Members in Short Time in Great Pacific Coast City The Story of An Enterprising Patriotic and Humane Campaign.

By MARSHAL HALE

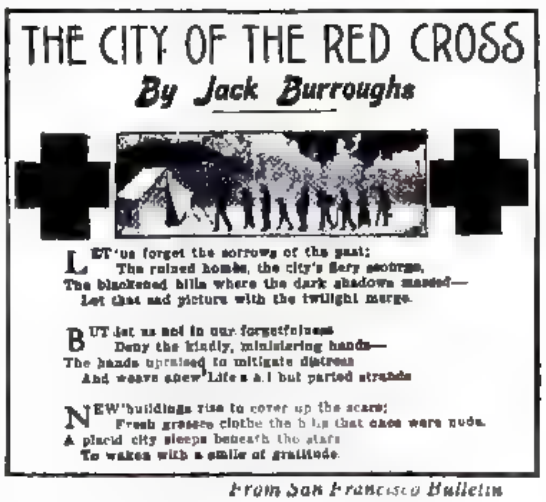
Chairman, San Francisco Red Cross Citizens' Committee

IN THE face of many drains upon the purses of San Franciscans by reason of the number of war-relief campaigns that were being conducted, a committee, known as the Red Cross Citizens' Membership Campaign Committee, undertook the task of acquiring 10,000 members in a period of three weeks, and the successful consummation of the committee's work speaks volumes for the efficiency, earnestness, and endless endeavor that characterized the campaign. At this writing over 11,000 members have been enrolled, and the end is not yet.

The keynote of the campaign was education—the inculcation into the minds of San Francisco's citizens of the patriotic purposes of the Red Cross. The efforts of the committee were concentrated upon development within the consciousness of the individual of a sense of the duty incumbent upon each citizen to identify himself with a work of such great patriotic import.

The inspiration of the campaign was appreciation by San Franciscans of the aid received during the dark days of 1906, ten years back, through the agency of the Red Cross. This factor exerted a great influence in obtaining members, but it was strongly fortified by the telling of the Red Cross story in the press, the pulpit, and from the rostrum, as well as in the marts of trade.

Able speakers, in the presence of audiences ranging from a handful to ten thousand, dwelt upon the inspiring story of service—aiding stricken humanity in all parts of the world—by the Red Cross. The good done in relieving distress in the flooded areas of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys: the aid given the sufferers in the Cherry Mine disaster; the assistance rendered earthquake victims in Messina, Valparaiso, and Kingston; the efforts in behalf of the famine-stricken Chinese; the help accorded to the homeless following the great Canadian and Michigan forest fires; the succor given the helpless in revolution-torn Mexico; the description of the expedition to Serbia, directed by Dr. Strong, to stamp out the typhus epidemic, and the wonderful work of our Red Cross nurses and surgeons in all the warring countries of Europe—these stories were a powerful force in the creation of a sentiment not only in recognition of past good work, but of the vital meaning of the Red Cross organization to the future welfare of the world.


THE CITY OF THE RED CROSS

By Jack Burroughs

LET us forget the sorrows of the past;
The ruined homes, the city's fiery scourge,
The blackened hills where the dark shadows massed—
Let that sad picture with the twilight merge.

BUT let us not in our forgetfulness
Deny the kindly, ministering hands—
The hands upraised to mitigate distress
And weave anew Life's all but parted strands

NEW buildings rise to cover up the scars;
Fresh grasses clothe the hills that once were nude.
A placid city sleeps beneath the stars
To wakes with a smile of gratitude.

From San Francisco Bulletin

The newspapers are handsomely assisting in the membership campaign

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Cartoon in San Francisco Call

The membership goal in San Francisco is 25,000. Over 11,000 were enrolled in about one month

The non-partisan and the non-sectarian character of the Red Cross work, the fact that all Americans can unite under the emblem of the Red Cross, standing for Humanity-Neutrality, and the realization that neither race, creed, color, nor nationality can at any time stay the helping hand—these were additional reasons why the cosmopolitan public of San Francisco responded with such enthusiasm to the campaign for new members.

A LONG-DISTANCE MESSAGE

So thoroughly did the committee's message enter into the hearts of the people that many hundreds of members enlisted under the Red Cross banner in the firm conviction that it was a privilege, as well as a duty, to identify themselves with the cause.

"San Francisco sends greetings, and in appreciation of what the Red Cross did for us ten years ago, we have inaugurated a membership campaign, in which Mayor Rolph, Judge Morrow, the San Francisco Commercial Club, Chamber of Commerce, public officials, the churches of all denominations, and our public-spirited citizens are enthusiastically working to roll up a large membership. We already have over 10,000 members and the returns are still coming in."

Such was the message delivered over the long-distance telephone by the chairman of the Red Cross Citizens' Membership Campaign Committee of San Francisco to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, member of the Red Cross Executive Committee, in Washington, on the evening of April 18 last. At the western end of the line it was my pleasure to speak from a platform, massed before which were about 8,000 people.

Miss Boardman talked from the division headquarters of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in the National Capital, 3,000 miles away, and in reply said:

"Heartiest congratulations and thousands of thanks to all. A splendid result and a great example to the rest of the country.

"Ten years ago the entire world admired the wonderful courage and fine spirit of San Francisco in the midst of an appalling disaster. The world has seen in the new San Francisco the result of her people's bravery, energy, and devotion. The wonderful Panama-Pacific Exposition proved not only her ability and efficiency, but her fine artistic sense and her unbounded hospitality.

CITY CHALLENGES ADMIRATION OF ALL

"Today again she challenges the admiration of all by her patriotic response to the call of our American Red Cross for a great membership. She sets a splendid standard for the rest of the country to follow. Never has San Francisco failed in patriotism or humanity. The American Red Cross is proud of San Francisco and her people."

The Citizens' Committee fulfilled its every prediction. In a letter to Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief of the Red Cross, on March 27, Mr. A. B. C. Dohrmann, chairman of the executive committee of the San Francisco Chapter, in part said: . . . "The signing of as many mem-

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bers between now and the 18th of April as possible, with a final great big day, with stations all over town to make a final big clean up, is our plan. We hope to make this a membership of 10,000 within that time."

Various methods were used to swell the membership. Those in charge of the campaign found that the average citizen was unfamiliar, practically ignorant, of the purposes of the Red Cross. This fact necessitated a series of educative articles in the newspapers before the public was awakened to the idea. Volleys of questions had to be answered as to the Red Cross. "Is it a private corporation?" "Who owns the Red Cross?" "What do you want members for?" were typical inquiries.

Headquarters were established in a store under the Plaza Hotel, facing Union Square, one of the parks in the center of the city, with appropriate signs placed in the windows calling attention to this fact. Here an organization was effected under the guidance of Mr. A. J. Lowenberg, with Mr. Louis Levy, publicity aids, stenographers, and a representative of the chapter's treasurer.

DR. GEORGE H. RICHARDSON

Member of the San Francisco Chapter's Executive Committee, who has been deluged with first-aid inquiries during the membership campaign.

NEWSPAPERS AND BUSINESS HOUSES HELP

Poster cards, bearing a red cross, carrying an appeal for membership to show San Francisco's appreciation of the relief work in 1906, were conspicuously placed in various sections of the city. Stations were organized for the securing of memberships in practically every large store. The newspapers, considering the great bulk of war news they were carrying and various local and foreign reliefs that were promulgated at that time, were quite liberal with their space, and stories were not only printed in the daily press, but in weekly district papers, weekly society papers, and county papers in the central portion of the State as well.

Publicity was given to telegrams received from President Woodrow Wilson and Senator James D. Phelan, which gave the campaign a national significance and emphasized its importance.

It was gratifying to note the instant response not only of the people of San Francisco, but of the people of the country adjacent to the metropolis. Letters from people in various sections of the State were brought in to headquarters asking if they might be enlisted in the local chapter. Writers in most cases signified the fact that they had been here in 1906 and desired to show their gratitude to the organization which stands for Humanity-Neutrality.

Another of the early steps was the organization of a Women's Auxiliary. An appeal was sent to 110 women's clubs of the city asking for representation. This was speedily and effectively accomplished. Mrs. John F. Merrill, noted for her work in all patriotic undertakings and vice-chairman of the local chapter, was elected chairwoman. Under her guiding hand the Women's Auxiliary was systematically organized. Through the women of this body the Citizens' Committee was able to arrange in the various

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women's clubs through the city a speech-making tour, which was very effective. At each meeting application blanks were passed around and some person designated to secure members.

THE "MOVIES" ARE UTILIZED

Moving-picture slides carrying the membership argument and bearing a red cross were successfully placed in 110 moving-picture houses in the city and in the large vaudeville theaters. In the box office of each theater the committee placed application blanks, and the slides called attention to this.

A leading attraction, and one that could be classed as a real sales argument, was the Red Cross button or pin. Those who wore a Red Cross emblem succeeded better than others in securing members. The committee found that the average citizen was proud to wear a pin, and there were numerous instances at headquarters where persons said they had walked blocks to enroll, so they might secure a button. Some of the applicants came to headquarters in doubt as to the advisability of enrolling, but when informed that they would secure THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE monthly for a whole year readily enlisted. This seemed an attractive feature.

Many women who enrolled indicated their desire to take up first-aid work. Dr. George H. Richardson, of the chapter's executive committee, was practically besieged, both at his home and office, with inquiries and applications for instruction. So numerous were the applicants, both to Dr. Richardson and to the campaign headquarters, that an article had to be published in the papers informing the public of the proper mode of procedure.

It was gratifying to the committee to note the ready response of the trained nurses in the various hospitals. Dr. C. McIntosh, of the City and County Hospital, was ever ready in placing his nurses at the disposal of the committee, either for publicity purposes or for actual solicitation of members. The girls in every case appeared in nurse's uniform. At a noon-day rally on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange these nurses were used very effectively in securing from the rushing business men their applications. The committee also found occasion to use the nurses, thirty in number, at the Civic Auditorium at the big mass meeting on the night of April 18.

"RED CROSS SUNDAY" BRINGS RETURNS

The Sabbath before the 18th of April was publicly termed "Red Cross Sunday." From numerous pulpits in the city the clergymen spoke on the need of Red Cross preparedness. In this connection the chairman of the Citizens' Committee received from His Grace, the Rt. Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Archbishop of San Francisco, the following letter, copies of which were sent to the pastors of Catholic churches of the city:

"MY DEAR MR. HALE:

"If ever in the history of humane services the work of the Red Cross deserved commendation surely it is in our day. May I express my deepest sympathy in the task you have undertaken, and may I hope that our people give to you and your faithful band that help which your efforts certainly deserve.

"Again commending your spirit and your work, I have the honor to be,

"Yours ever sincerely,

"(Signed) EDWARD J. HANNA,

"*Archbishop of San Francisco.*"

The Chairman, together with Mr. Frederick J. Koster and Dr. Richardson, of the committee, were granted by Rev. Frederick Clampett the privilege of speaking on Red Cross Sunday before the congregation of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Nobody appreciated the work of the Red Cross more than Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, who delivered several good talks and made the principal Red Cross address at the mass meeting on April 18.

OTHER ABLE SPEAKERS ASSIST

The various prominent citizens connected with the campaign committee were ever ready to make enlightening addresses at assemblages of whatever nature. Judge W. W. Morrow, known as the Dean of the San Francisco Chapter, was always to the front with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the cause, as were also Rev. Jos. P. McQuaide, Judge Frank

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J. Murasky, Rev. George Burlingame, Judge Thomas F. Graham, Mr. Robert Newton Lynch, Mr. John A. Britton, Mr. S. N. Rucker, and Mr. A. T. De Forest.

Judge E. P. Mogan, with Supervisor James E. Powers, Postmaster Charles W. Fay, Auditor Thomas F. Boyle, and Mr. Edward Rainey, secretary to Mayor Rolph, constituted a committee from the municipal and Federal departments of the city. They pursued their activity energetically and helped materially to swell the membership.

A circular letter, carrying with it a set of resolutions, was sent to the fraternal orders of the city. The appeal requested the enrolling of at least five officials from each organization and the adoption of resolutions encouraging Red Cross membership. The Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, which was in annual session at Modesto, appropriated $100 for memberships and adopted a stirring patriotic resolution. This was partly through the activity of Grand President John F. Davis.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES JOIN

The Chinese and Japanese of the city were also requested to coöperate. Hardly had the committee's appeal reached the Chinese Six Companies, the official organization, than Mr. Allen Knight, treasurer of the local chapter, was advised that 401 Chinese members had enrolled. The activity among the Japanese was more individual in character.

Many of the large corporations and employers of labor explained to their employees the work of the Red Cross and the importance of enrolling a very large membership in the city, and from these appeals many applications for membership were received.

It so happened that the Teachers' Institute of Northern California was meeting in San Francisco during the campaign. Hon. Samuel M. Shortridge, a noted attorney and one of California's most graceful orators, volunteered to speak on this occasion. Remarks were also made by the writer. A committee of teachers, headed by Prof. S. Sturges, brought in several hundred members. This work received encouragement from Mr. George E. Gallagher, president of the Board of Education, and Mr. A. Roncovieri, superintendent of schools. Through the teachers an appeal was made to the students to interest them in the Red Cross, so that they will work for a large membership.

Those who composed the Executive Committee are: The writer, chairman; Mr. A. B. C. Dohrmann, Mr. A. J. Lowenberg, Dr. George H. Richardson, Mr. William C. Kiefer, Mr. Frederick J. Koster, Mr. J. B. McCargar, and Mr. Ollie Tuttle.

Firmly entrenched with over 11,000 members, all receiving information monthly through THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE, and most of them wearing the Red Cross button, the Citizens' Committee fully believes that a foundation has been laid for a much larger membership for San Francisco Chapter in the months to come.

EVERY MEMBER A LIVING PART

The entire experience of the San Francisco citizens who constituted the committee teaches that the American National Red Cross, if it intends to achieve its ultimate efficiency, must be conducted along democratic lines. The true interest of the individual, the real heart impulse, the feeling that each and every member, no matter how humble, is a living part of a broad and noble organization laboring in the interest of all mankind, will make for a virile body, of huge membership, all inspired to great achievements by the emblem of the Red Cross, indicative of Humanity - Neutrality. Working on these lines, with the humanitarian principle thoroughly understood, the Red Cross can speak in behalf of its principles, secure in the knowledge that it voices the sentiment of a united body of personally interested members representative of the best type of American citizenship.

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BURIAL OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER NEAR SAN ANTONIO, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

The detachment are members of the 6th U. S. Infantry. The specks on the horizon are cattle grazing on the plain, stably protected from

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NINETEEN MONTHS' FOREIGN RELIEF

American Red Cross Shipments from September 7, 1914, to April 1, 1916. An Official Statement

By Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MURRAY, U. S. A.

Acting Chairman, Central Committee, American Red Cross

IT BEING evident from letters received by the American Red Cross that much interest is felt by Red Cross members and the public generally in the matter of supplies that have been shipped by the American Red Cross to foreign countries since the war in Europe broke out, the following lists of such supplies shipped and also of supplies remaining on hand to be shipped are published for the information of all concerned:

SUPPLIES SHIPPED

To Allied Powers

Countries.	No. of shipments.	No. of packages.	Purchased supplies.	Donated supplies		Total value.
				Designated.	Undesignated.	
Belgium	25	1,507	$33,387 15	$24,316 70	$9,633 00	$
Belgium via Holland	6	50	19 97	16,993 40	4 850	4
England	31	2,456	50,274 49	25,	41	
France	53	7,826	63, 4 23	11 , 83 29	71,143 80	4 91
Italy	10	493	10, 5 54	6,4 8 15	9,441 7	5
Montenegro	6	37	8 45	9,65	6 85	6
Russia	17	2,3 4	45,8 5	13 ,50 25	35	17
Serbia	21	13,90	14,85	1 ,0	3	
Total	169	29,287	$341,413 18	$291,860 13	$210,982 25	$84

In addition to the above lists of supplies shipped to the Allied Powers, supplies valued at $110,875.75 were purchased by the American Red Cross and forwarded in three shipments to France. The first consignment went on the S. S. *Red Cross*, and the two subsequent shipments were forwarded on different vessels, for which the American Red Cross paid freight charges in the sum of $4,242.55. Fifty complete hospital tents, at a cost of $8,795.00, were purchased by the American Red Cross for the French Red Cross, for which the American Red Cross was reimbursed.

To Central Powers

Countries.	No. of shipments.	No. of packages.	Purchased supplies.	Donated supplies		Total value.
				Designated.	Undesignated.	
Austria	14	1,891	$18,400 54	$58,153 55	$18,773 00	$
Bulgaria	1	51	99 5			
Germany	12	2,512	29,481	3,7 9 34	18,	1
Turkey	3	309	7,035 8		4 6	
Prisoners in South Africa and Siberia	4	609	13,274 71			13,274 71
Total.	34	5,372	$69,187 02	$ 3 ,88 89	$47,45 51	$

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In addition to the above supplies shipped to the Central Powers, there have been shipped by the American Red Cross to the Austrian Red Cross at Vienna 34 cases of antitoxin, valued at $131,986.50, and to the German Red Cross at Berlin 34 cases of antitoxin, valued at $229,595.60. These supplies were paid for by the Austrian and German Red Cross, respectively.

To Other Countries

Countries.	No. of shipments.	No. of packages.	Purchased supplies.	Donated supplies.		Total value.
				Designated.	Undesignated.	
Armenia	1	42	$609.00	$1,437.15	$209.70	$2,255.85
Haiti	2	8	487.78	.....	.....	487.78
Mexico	5	101	2,102.83	232.56	.....	2,335.39
Poland	1	*150	.....	.....	7,200.00	7,200.00
Syria	1	86	2,000.00	1,091.57	.....	3,091.57
Total	10	387	$5,199.61	$2,761.28	$7,409.70	$15,370.50

* Some boxes of clothing designated for Polish refugees are included in the shipment to Russia above given.

SUMMARY OF SUPPLIES SHIPPED

	No. of shipments.	No. of packages.	Purchased supplies.	Donated supplies.		Total value.
				Designated.	Undesignated.	
To Allied Powers	169	29,479	$341,413.18	$291,860.13	$210,982.25	$844,255.56
To Central Powers	34	5,372	69,187.92	131,882.89	47,450.51	248,521.32
To other countries	10	387	5,199.61	2,761.28	7,409.70	15,370.59
Total	213	35,238	$415,800.71	$426,504.30	$265,842.46	$1,108,147.47

SUPPLIES ON HAND

For Allied Powers

Countries.	No. of packages.	Value.
Belgium	22	$1,081.70
England	25	1,312.60
France	198	13,694.09
Italy	138	11,556.40
Russia	354	7,060.80
Serbia	311	6,844.27
Total	1,048	$41,549.86

For Central Powers

Countries.	No. of packages.	Value.
Austria	105	$4,378.90
Bulgaria	3	225.00
Germany	457	17,183.70
Turkey	4	1,006.30
Total	569	$22,793.90

For Other Countries

Countries.	No. of packages.	Value.
Poland	138	$11,556.40
U. S. Reserve	31	1,475.00
Total	169	$13,031.40

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Summary of Designated Supplies on Hand

Countries.	No. of packages.	Value.
For Allied Powers		
For Central Powers		
For other countries		
Total		

Summary of All Supplies on Hand

	No. of packages.	Value
Designated supplies		
Undesignated supplies		
Purchased supplies		
Total		

**Summary of Supplies Shipped and on Hand*

	No. of packages.	Value.
Total supplies shipped		
Total supplies on hand		
Grand total supplies shipped and on hand		

The accountants of the American Red Cross are now engaged in preparing a statement which will show the amount of supplies that have been purchased by the Red Cross from specially designated funds, and from undesignated funds donated for European war relief purposes; also of what war relief work has been done by it in Europe from funds specially designated for such work, and what has been done from the Red Cross general funds available for this work. This statement will be published as soon as possible.

ARTHUR MURRAY,
Acting Chairman Central Committee.

APRIL 1, 1916.

* A statement of supplies shipped and on hand for German and Austrian prisoners of war in Siberia will be given in the next report

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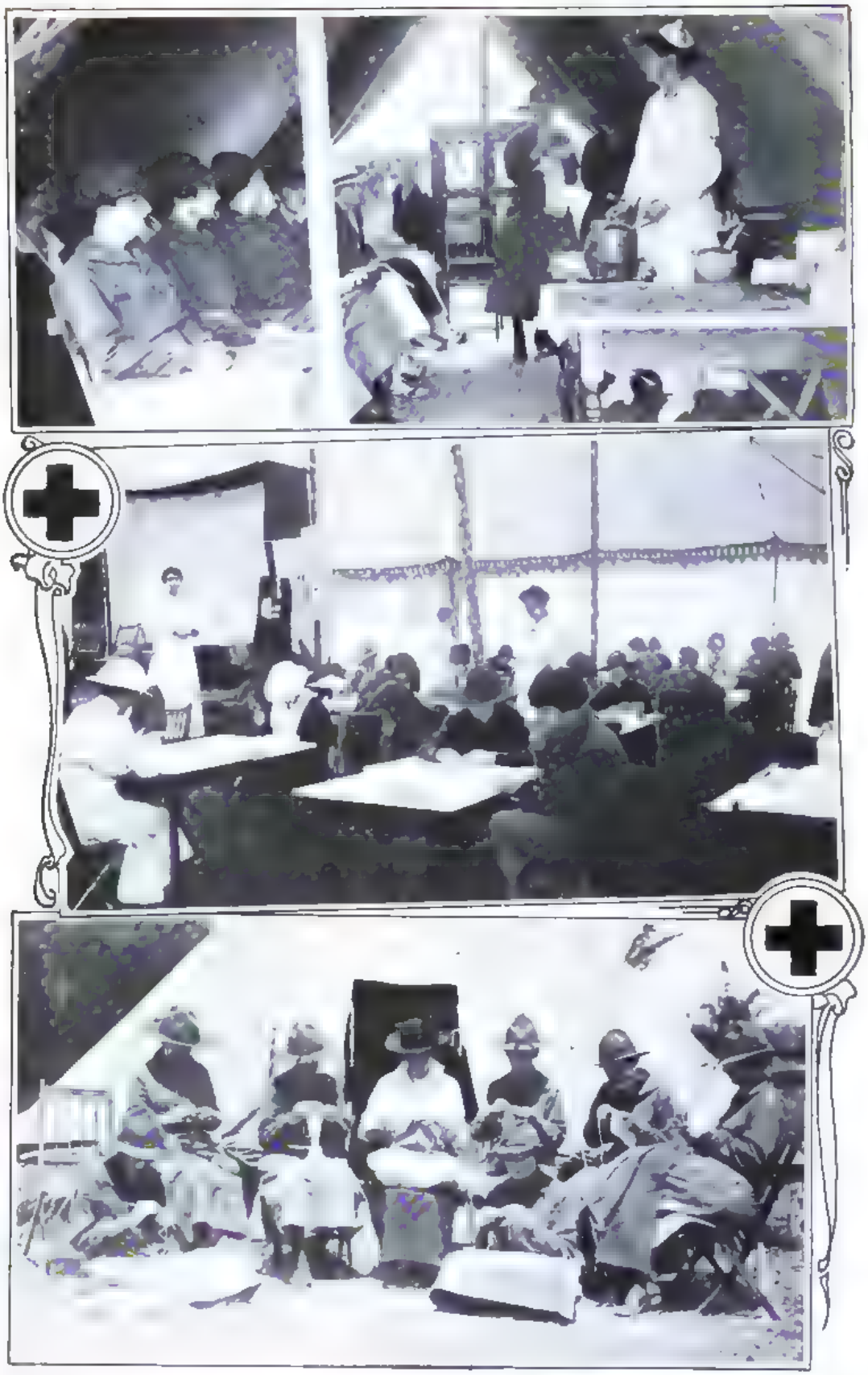

Harris & Ewing Photos, Washington

SCENES ABOUT THE WOMAN'S WAR RELIEF CLEARING HOUSE CAMP OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE SCHOOL AT HEAVY CHASE, MD.

U. S. Marine Corps Major Paul [illegible] giving physical examination. Below: Navy League women knitting in camp.

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The National Service School

Red Cross Standards in Hygiene, Home Care of Sick, Dietetics, and First Aid Are Taught at Splendid Encampment of Women of Navy League.

By JANE A. DELANO

Chairman, National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service

Miss Delano

WITH the country-wide interest in preparedness and the development of various patriotic and relief organizations, unavoidable confusion has arisen in the minds of the people in regard to the relation of these organizations to the Red Cross and the function of each in time of war.

The responsibilities devolving upon the various Red Cross societies of the world and the scope of their activities have been determined by international treaty and are obligatory upon all nations signatory to the so-called Geneva Treaty.

The function of the American Red Cross has been further defined by a presidential proclamation, making it the only agency authorized to assist the medical departments of the Army and Navy in war.

The use of the Red Cross emblem is protected not only by international treaty, but by a Federal statute in this country as well, making it impossible for the Red Cross to delegate its responsibility to any other organization or to extend the protection of this emblem to any other than its authorized agents. Anything less than a strict adherence to this rule concerning the use of the Red Cross would lead to inevitable loss of confidence on the part of other countries and would finally deprive the sick and wounded of all armies of the untold benefits they now derive from this treaty among nations. Far more important than the protection of hospitals and hospital supplies is the protection of the entire personnel concerned in the care of the sick and wounded from the moment they are carried from the battlefield to the time of their discharge from a convalescent hospital.

PROTECTING A RED CROSS HOSPITAL

The Red Cross is the one and only means of protection for such a personnel and is recognized by every civilized nation. Wherever a Red Cross flag is unfurled, even amid the horrors of the battlefield, a safe sanctuary is created, protecting alike the sick and wounded and those engaged in their care.

Our doctors and nurses served in Belgrade, first under the Serbian government, then under the Austrians during their first occupation. They were still on duty when the city was recaptured by the Serbians and remained until after the final occupation of the Germans, in October, 1915.

Their hospital occupied an exposed position on the Serbian frontier, was frequently within the zone of military operations, and only escaped destruction through the utmost vigilance on the part of both armies. Their fire was either directed to one side or the other or over the hospital building. When the Austrians marched into the city for the second time, the first question the officers asked was whether any harm had come to our hospital, and the contending armies vied with each other in giving it the utmost protection possible

The National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service is responsible for developing and maintaining an adequate nursing personnel to meet the needs of the medical departments of the Army and Navy in the event of war, thus forming

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Harris & Ewing, Washington

Mrs. Barnett, wife of Maj. Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U. S. Marine Corps, honorary commandant of the women's camp, at left, and Miss Elizabeth E. Poe, of the Woman's Department of the Navy League, active commandant of the camp.

a reserve for the Army and Navy Nurse Corps

In addition to the National Committee, the Red Cross Nursing Service consists of State and local committees representing all sections of the country and nearly 7,000 enrolled Red Cross nurses.

ENROLLING NURSES' AIDS

More recently the National Committee has been made responsible for the enrolment of women, other than nurses, who would be willing to hold themselves in readiness for service as nurses' aids in the event of war. This service is intended to be entirely voluntary, but it will give an opportunity to thousands of women who are anxious to be of use to their country in time of need.

It is essential that groups of volunteers be well organized and be informed of the duties which would be required of them and the conditions under which they would be appointed. It is also necessary that they be carefully selected and, when finally their names are placed on file, that some systematic effort be made to maintain their interest and develop their efficiency.

As a first step in determining their special qualifications, it is required that they take at least the Red Cross course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick under one of our enrolled Red Cross nurses who has been duly authorized to give this instruction.

It is also desirable that they have the course in first aid to the injured, under a physician approved by the Red Cross; but this course alone would not be sufficient to warrant their selection for duty as nurses' aids

A course in dietetics will soon be available, and those who have completed the other courses will be encouraged to continue with this instruction.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE TO BE GIVEN

It is desired that after being definitely enrolled for service as nurses' aids with a hospital unit that some practical experience may be given in the wards of the hospital to which the unit is attached. This experience will probably be limited to three or four hours a day for a month in each year, but it will help to maintain the interest of volunteers and will familiarize them somewhat with hospital routine. None of this instruction will, however, qualify them to act as nurses.

Realizing our inability to extend the protection of the Red Cross to any other than our own personnel and having made our courses of instruction a requirement for service, it seems important that we should coöperate in every way possible with other patriotic organizations, in order to extend our instruction to all who would be interested in relief work in the event of war. This cooperation would make it possible for us to keep on file the names of members of other organizations who have had our courses of instruction, and would render those who possess the necessary qualifications quickly available for service upon becoming members of the American Red Cross.

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Harris & Ewing, Washington

The eight enrolled graduate Red Cross nurses who instructed the 1,000 women campers in Red Cross relief methods. Miss Lilly Kanely, supervising instructor, is third from the left.

NAVY LEAGUE WOMEN GIVEN INSTRUCTION

When the Woman's Section of the Navy League undertook to organize a National Service School at Chevy Chase, the question of the status of its pupils with the Red Cross naturally arose. It seemed unfair to bring women to an encampment for instruction, often from a great distance, unless they could be assured that this instruction would in some way help to qualify them for the service of their country.

The Red Cross gladly offered to establish in connection with the encampment their regular courses authorized by them, under competent instructors, and to assist in every way possible in making the National Service School a success. This offer was accepted by the directors of the National Service School and ample tent accommodations were provided for instruction—two large army tents, with additional fly-tents, were equipped with beds and other paraphernalia necessary for the classes in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick.

These classes were under the direction of Miss Lily Kanely and Miss Mary C. Kell, both enrolled Red Cross nurses and experienced teachers. Each class was limited to sixteen members and lessons given daily during the entire period of the encampment, followed by both written and practical examinations.

Another tent was used for instruction in the preparation of sick diets, this course being based on the recipes given in the appendix of the Red Cross Textbook in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick. Miss Margaret J. Thompson, a member of the District of Columbia Local Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, volunteered to direct this instruction and selected as her assistant Miss Harriet Hankins, an enrolled Red Cross nurse, who has recently returned from service in Gleiwitz, Germany. Miss Thompson has for several years made a special study of diets for the sick, and we were fortunate in having the benefit of her knowledge and experience.

Classes in first aid, always popular,

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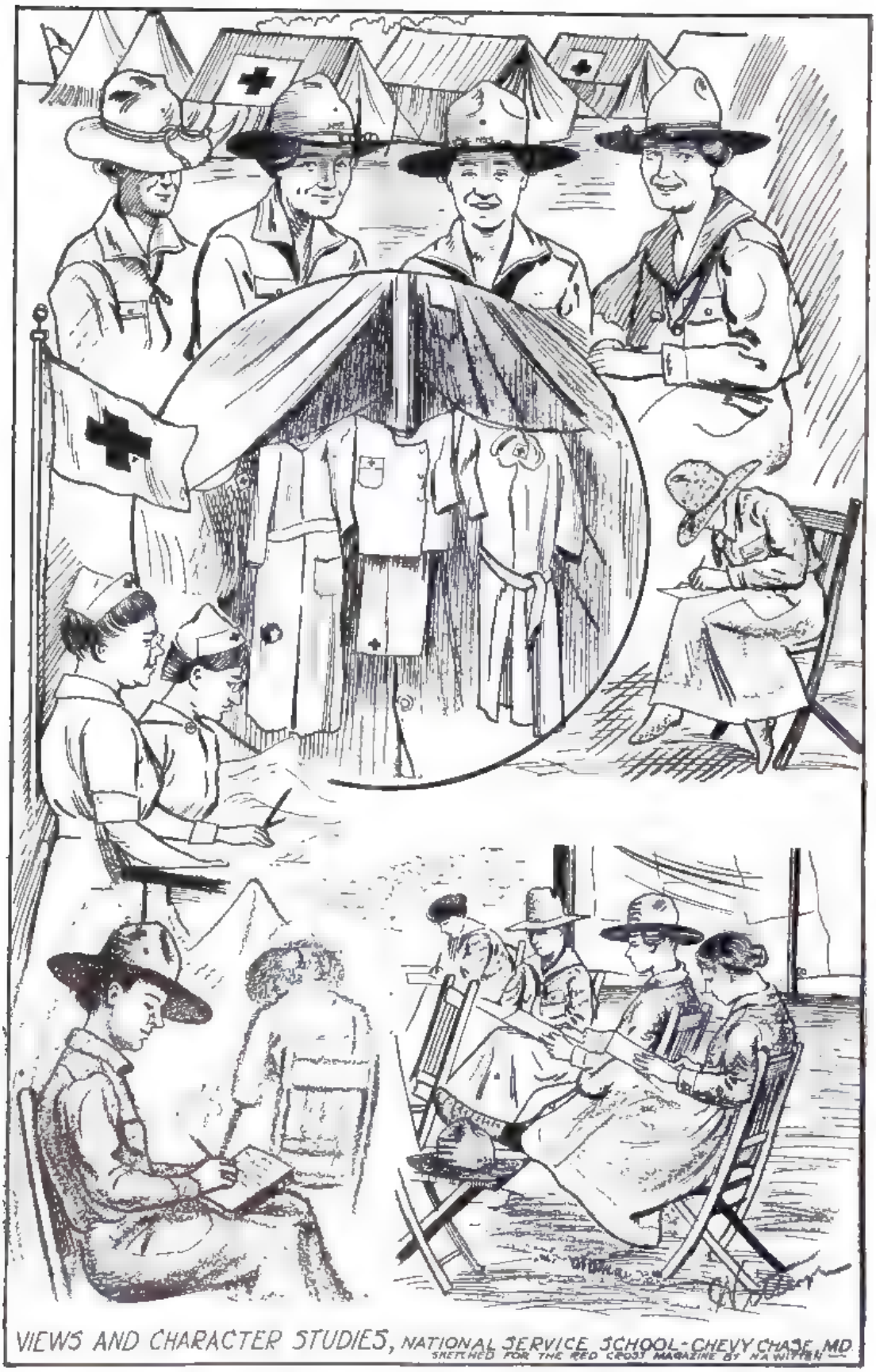

VIEWS AND CHARACTER STUDIES, NATIONAL SERVICE SCHOOL - CHEVY CHASE, MD
SKETCHED FOR THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE BY NA WITTEN

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were held in the large assembly tent and given under the direction of Major Robert U. Patterson, Chief of the First Aid Division of the American Red Cross, by a physician especially selected by him. These courses were also followed by an examination.

PREPARING SURGICAL SUPPLIES

One of the most interesting classes was in the preparation of surgical supplies, and as this course was compulsory, it was necessary to accept larger classes. Five classes a day of thirty-two pupils each were conducted during the entire encampment. These classes were in charge of Miss Nancy E. Mahan and were really a tremendous undertaking, owing to the large number to be instructed each day and the amount of material to be prepared for each class. Fortunately Miss Mahan was not only an enrolled Red Cross nurse, but had been a teacher as well, and was able to systematize the work and secure the coöperation of volunteer assistants.

When first planning for this course, it became evident that each pupil would need more or less individual attention, and we asked for volunteers from among the ladies in Washington who had been active in the preparation of surgical supplies for European relief during the winter. A large number volunteered and met regularly for several weeks before the encampment, in order to school themselves in the preparation of dressings with which they were not already familiar.

We are greatly indebted to a committee consisting of the Misses McCammon, Mrs. Clarence Wilson, Mrs. C. C. Glover, Jr., and Miss Auger, recently appointed by the Red Cross for the preparation of standard samples of surgical dressings for United States military relief. This committee was untiring in their efforts in aiding volunteers to act as instructors. Mrs. F. H. Brook and Miss Farrer Smith, of the Surgical Dressings Committee, Woman's Department, National Civic Federation, gave valuable instruction in the preparation of some of their special supplies which had been adopted by the American Red Cross.

A few days before the opening of the National Service School an examination was held and formal appointments issued to the following:

Miss Elsie Cassels
Miss George I. Swope
Miss H. L. Sargent
Miss Helen P. Riley
Mrs. B. P. Lamberton
Miss Blanchard Scott
Mrs. Herbert S. Howard
Mrs. Manolah C. Brennan
Miss Mary Addison Webb
Miss Emily G. Waterman
Mrs. Maud G. Harlow
Miss Marion C. Oliver
Miss Oro Joseph Hemphill
Miss Ethel MacMurray
Miss Julia Colt Butler
Mrs. Claire Brown
Miss Alexandrine Fitch
Mrs. Pauline Le Breton
Miss Anna McGowan
Miss Julia B. Whiting
Miss Ida S. Pratt
Miss Mary Lee Reinochl
Miss Katherine C. Scriven

Miss Alberta Peters was in general charge of the volunteer instructors.

SUPPLIES FOR U. S. ARMY AND NAVY

The surgical supplies made by the pupils were all contributed to the American Red Cross and will be kept for the use of our own Army and Navy in the event of war.

Many of the women taking this course will qualify later to act as instructors in their own communities, so the results will be far reaching and stimulate an interest in our own work of preparedness.

A Red Cross relief station was maintained during the entire encampment, under the charge of Dr. Edward A. Noyes, especially appointed by Major Patterson.

Miss Margaret L. Haas, an enrolled Red Cross nurse, was on duty each day and was relieved at night by the matron of the camp.

Although not under the direction of the Red Cross, interesting classes in plain sewing and knitting were held regularly by the Woman's Department of the Navy League and instructed by experts. The supplies and patterns approved by the Red Cross were the basis of the lessons and the completed garments will be con-

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tributed to the Red Cross for the use of our own soldiers.

From the beginning a most cordial relationship has existed between the two organizations—a relationship which we trust may continue in future activities. The Red Cross greatly appreciates the coöperation of the officials of the National Service School, and especially the many courtesies shown to us by Miss Elizabeth E. Poe, chairman of the committee and later commandant of the encampment.

The interest shown by the pupils in all of the classes has been most gratifying and we feel sure that they will return to their homes with a fuller knowledge of the purpose and ideals of the Red Cross and a broader conception of our duty to our country.

San Diego Chapter Helps Flood Victims

PRAISEWORTHY efforts to alleviate the distress among flood sufferers in the district surrounding San Diego, Cal., were made by the San Diego Chapter of the American Red Cross early in the year. Belated mention of this work is no sign of a lack of appreciation at National Headquarters of the Red Cross of what was done.

Several hundred persons were rendered homeless by the floods, and the Chamber of Commerce, County Development Bureau, and the San Diego Chapter coöperated energetically in providing shelter, food, and clothing for the victims. From twenty-five to fifty women toiled at the chapter headquarters early and late for a few weeks sorting, mending, patching, and making clothing.

The chapter members worked like beavers and donated about $200 in cash. An appeal to National Headquarters for assistance was not necessary.

RELIEF EXPENSE IS REPAID

PROMPT action taken by the American Red Cross last summer in response to an appeal transmitted by the United States Navy Department probably kept quite a number of destitute persons on the Island of Rota, in the Ladrone group, in the Pacific, from starving, and now the Red Cross has been repaid not only by the pleasure of rendering the relief, but through a refunding by the Japanese government of the money spent.

The Island of Rota had been taken from the Germans by the Japanese, and the war-time conditions, which killed trade, rapidly reduced many of the poorer people to a starvation condition. The attention of the Navy Department was brought to their plight by the Governor of Guam, and the American Red Cross, through the coöperation of the Navy Department, authorized by cable the loading of relief stores on the U. S. S. *Supply*, just leaving Manila for Guam, this vessel being ordered to stop at Rota and discharge the Red Cross food.

After doing this the American Red Cross notified the Japanese Red Cross of the receipt of the appeal and they at once notified the Japanese government of the conditions in Rota.

The Japanese government, through the American Ambassador at Tokio, has just courteously sent to the American Red Cross a draft covering its original expenses in Rota, with thanks for the action taken. The cost of the food distributed was only about $365, but it staved off much suffering until the Japanese authorities could take over the relief work.

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Kent County's Hygiene League

Some Sidelights on Rural School Inspection in Michigan

By CHARLOTTE E. VAN DUZOR
Red Cross Visiting Nurse

THE Kent County agitation for physical care of school children began about eighteen months ago, when the Board of County Supervisors, stimulated by State and local health workers, appropriated a sum toward an experiment in medical inspection for the rural schools. A committee of three was appointed from their number to engage a nurse and facilitate the work, and it was this committee which applied for affiliation with the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service. One year ago the work really began, but without a physician to make the initial examination and point out defects which could not be detected by a nurse.

Michigan has had inspection of live stock for some years, and the value of scientific guidance in agriculture has long been acknowledged; but there are still many of our residents who firmly believe that their children have inherited from some ancient ancestor immunity from all forms of human ills. If said heralded ancestor could have been interviewed, we might find that he enjoyed the same state of repair as the old woman who only had two teeth, but was so glad they met.

COVERS 10,000 MILES IN VISITS

The field allotted to the Kent County school nurse covers 860 square miles and includes 207 schools, with the attendance in the grammar grades of about 8,000 children. At first there was no way to reach 155 of these schools, because they were far from railroads; but since my "rattling good car" was provided last May by my committee, who have paved the way to success from the beginning, more than 10,000 miles have been covered in school and home visits and transportation of children to and from medical advice.

I should like to begin by telling how the parents, children, and those who are neither flocked to each meeting and hungrily devoured the words of wisdom which fell from my lips; but it wouldn't be true. On the contrary, interest in "new-fangled" ideas was the last thing they possessed. In the first place, they "were raised without the assistance of any meddlesome outsider, and they can do as much for their own children." "Yes, Garrett does sleep with his mouth open, his hearing is poor, and he cannot earn in school; but maybe he does not want to, and if that is the case he does not have to. Brush his teeth? Never! It wears them out. I never brushed mine, and look at them." Whereupon mother displays as neglected a set of teeth as one would expect to see.

Yes, this is a fair picture, but I draw it not because of discouragement or lack of faith, but to encourage my fellow-workers who have troubles of their own. Certainly posterity will more than repay our efforts and the reward will be glorious.

Our annual report has been issued by the Board of Supervisors, giving a detailed account of the physical condition of school children in every district of the county as detected by the nurse. Family physicians were called upon for diagnoses. Although the per cent of defects is not as high as has been found in school surveys elsewhere, 34 1/5 per cent showed physical handicaps. There are now on file 3,130 cases, covering such handicaps as adenoids, diseased tonsils, marked imperfection of vision, defective permanent

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Top—Ke[illegible] M[illegible] schoo[illegible]ch[illegible]lren ready for the tooth-cleaning drill. Middle—Members of t[illegible]e Hyg[illegible] [illegible] up at the school pump. "Oh! Lookee! The nurse is coming." (See "Ke[illegible] [illegible]

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teeth, heart trouble, tuberculosis, malnutrition, deformities, and mental deficiency; also infectious skin diseases, the latter having been taken care of. There were 213 cases of pediculosis which have and have not been made unobjectionable, not included in the 3,130, strictly speaking, this being a physical nuisance rather than a physical defect.

WORTHY OBJECTS OF LEAGUE

"With the object of cultivating an interest in the prevention of disease and clean personal habits and the spread of general health knowledge among the school children, the Hygiene League of Kent County was formed." The description of the League from the annual report goes on to say: "While a central board of directors direct the general policies of the League, the activities of each local branch are controlled by a local board of directors composed of three pupils in each school.

"Through the coöperation of the County Commissioner of Schools, it was possible to have the constitution and by-laws neatly printed in a small pamphlet, a copy of which each member receives on admission to the League.

"The incentive for aspiring to become a member of the League lies in the ambition of the child not to be outdone in the improvement of personal appearance as well as physical health. This is increased by the promise of a membership badge, which can be worn only so long as the wearer lives up to the laws of the League.* These emblems of membership are in button form for the boys and pins for the girls. They are tasty in design, the Æsculapius emblem, representing the mythical god of healing, being mounted in Philadelphia bronze and the background for the lettering being in blue enamel.

LIVE RIGHT FOR THIRTY DAYS

"When any number of pupils have fulfilled all the requirements of membership, the teacher notifies the county nurse by sending in the pledge cards signed by the children and a meeting is arranged for the presentation of the badges. This is made a real occasion. Special exercises are held and the parents invited to attend and witness the event. It is with no little pride that the little ones step forward and crown their effort to live hygienically and healthfully for thirty full days with the ownership of one of the emblems. As the workings and objects of the League are in no way a reflection on the past habits of the children and merely stimulate interest in public health, it has met with the hearty approval of both the parents and teachers.

"In the first month after the organization of the League 111 pupils in only ten schools qualified for membership and are now the proud possessors and wearers of a Hygiene League pin or button. When the exactions to be met by the children are considered, this display of interest is remarkable, and is only a strong testimonial of the work and encouragement offered by the teachers in these schools in stimulating a desire in their pupils for better health and cleaner bodies."

The approach of the county nurse to a school is a signal for some sort of a demonstration, varying with the children's sense of responsibility—a dash for the pump or a clamor for a "ride." Before my first visit to some of the most remote districts every passing car was viewed with suspicion, and one day the Commissioner of Schools, who certainly bears no family likeness to a school nurse, was treated to a demonstration of what water and a freezing temperature will do to a boy's head.

Just what is the value of all this work? case which came to my notice recently. It will illustrate the end in view.

* PLEDGE AND CREED.

I believe—
In health,
In fresh air,
In preventing sickness.
I agree—
To brush my teeth for three minutes each morning and evening;
To sleep with my bed-room windows open in summer and winter;
To have all cavities in my permanent or second teeth filled;
To keep my body clean;
To wash my hands before I eat;
To eat simple, wholesome food and take plenty of sleep and rest.

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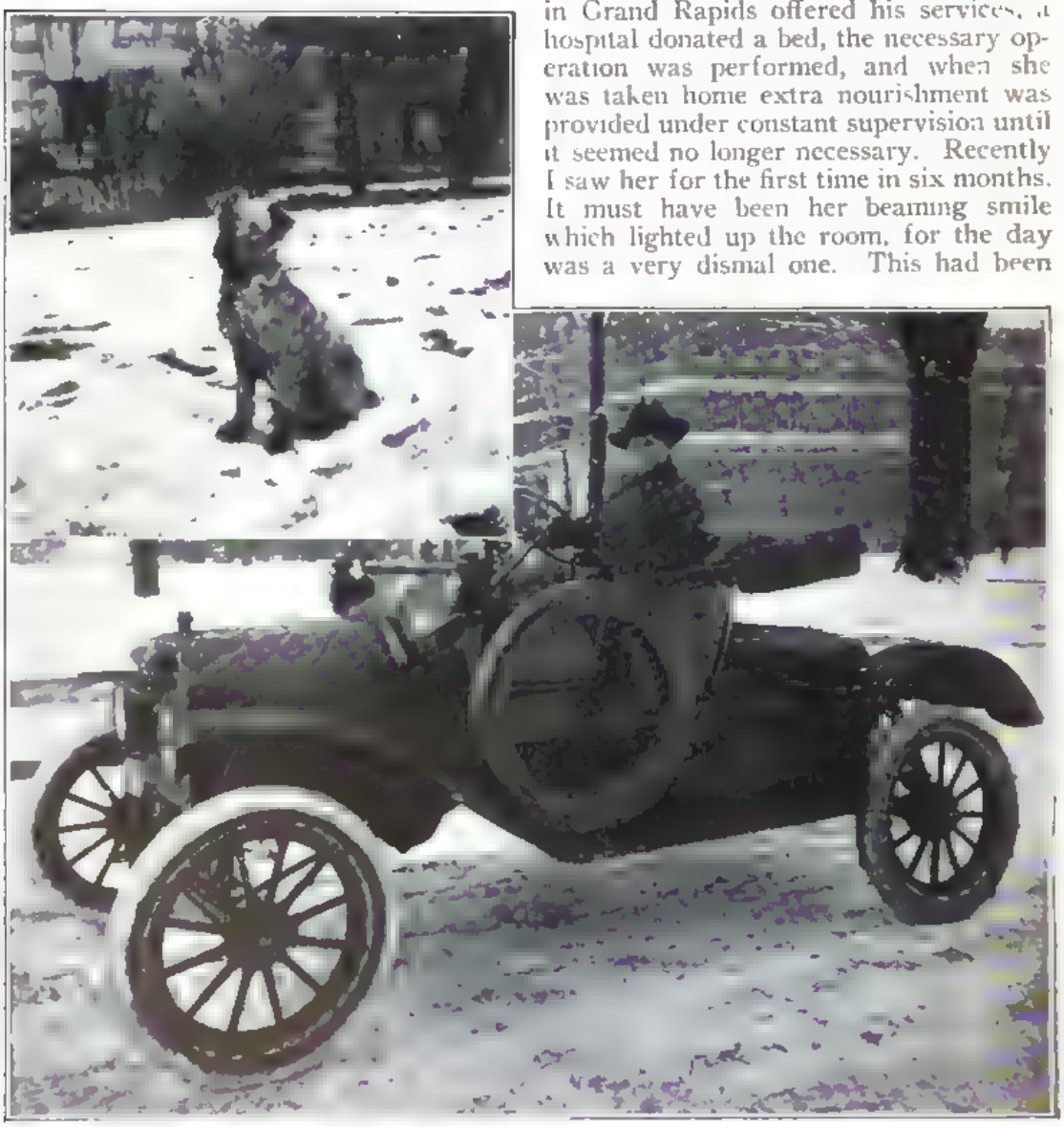
AN ILLUSTRATION OF HELPFULNESS

There is a little girl, fourteen years of age, whom I first saw last April. Two sisters and one brother are in "homes," the mother having been deserted by an alcoholic husband, and the history indicates that the fault was not entirely on one side by any means. Angelina, let us call her, had been taken into the home of a married sister, where the environment was small improvement over the former; so it is no wonder that Angelina showed symptoms of fits in school which kept the teacher in an unpleasant state of anticipation. Her mental progress was absolutely imperceptible. Examination revealed, besides the nervous symptoms, that she had nasal obstruction, diseased tonsils, poor vision and teeth, was much undernourished, and had some heart trouble. What place had this child in our scheme of things? It was clear that for normal physical equipment some reinforcements were necessary. They were forthcoming. One of the best specialists in Grand Rapids offered his services, a hospital donated a bed, the necessary operation was performed, and when she was taken home extra nourishment was provided under constant supervision until it seemed no longer necessary. Recently I saw her for the first time in six months. It must have been her beaming smile which lighted up the room, for the day was a very dismal one. This had been



THE RED CROSS VISITING NURSE ON HER ROUNDS IN KENT COUNTY, MICHIGAN

She is Miss Charlotte I. Van Duzor. The tame little animal above is "Sandy," who helped make [illegible] of the 10,000 miles covered by Miss Van Duzor in Kent County in a year

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her record for the past month: geography, 90; arithmetic, 80; reading, 95; spelling, 80, and writing, 78. Her nervous symptoms were entirely gone. Nor is this the end of the story. The other members of the family I left to Angelina, which is proof that health and decency is also contagious, for her four little nephews and nieces are a real display of hygienic improvement.

There are 181 other cases which I am happy to report as cured or corrected and many of them are as interesting and gratifying as the one mentioned. In the community from which I came this comparatively small number would seem almost a reflection upon one's efficiency, but my own ideas of achievement have been readjusted somewhat since acquaintance with the conservatism which has of late been so constantly in my path.

"PREVENTION" IS WATCHWORD

At first, inspection was looked upon by parents as an infringement upon their rights, as an interference with the relation between themselves and children. The children saw in it a distinct reflection upon the shade of their hands and face; and so it went from one objection to another. But time changes all things, and today the work has real possibilities; and this has been brought about through its gradual acceptance by the parents, the keen and sympathetic coöperation of officials and teachers, and the invaluable support of my committee.

An adjacent county has now begun school work similar to ours, which has also become affiliated with the Town and Country Nursing Service. "Prevention!" is the slogan. Setting aside the question of cost in caring for dependents in our institutions—dependents who might have been independents with a little timely care—who can reckon the economic value of one good, sound citizen?

Nowadays, since the dire prophecies of "what the nurse would do when she came" have not been realized, school visits have taken something of the form of a mutual admiration and improvement society. In exchange for twenty to thirty mouths of clean teeth and promises to "keep it up," a few corrected visions, teeth filled, and perhaps a nose and throat taken care of, one carries away a sense of worth-whileness, of coöperation, of a come-to-stay addition to the general scheme of preparedness for future manhood and womanhood.

Thus we all have our compensations, even my traveling companion, about whom a small boy remarked: "Gee! what a homely dog; but ain't he knowin' looking!"

NEW LIGHT ON INFANT WELFARE

SOME strange admonitions on the care of the baby have been gleaned by a Red Cross visiting nurse from a number of essays by school children in a country town. Sound advice is mixed with bizarre reasoning. Quotations from the essays follow:

"Don't let the baby suck its thumb, for there might be a fly on it and it would get the disease of the fly."

"Don't rock the baby, as it will toss its brains."

"If a baby gets beer every day, it won't grow very large and it won't be good in school."

"Rocking is not good for it; it makes them sick and stiff."

"Bad habits are easily made by the mothers and the babies get wise to it."

"If you give the baby alcohol, he will lose one-half pound every year and will become drunk when he is old."

"Never lift it up by the arms, because it will place them out of place. Never, never, never pick up the baby by the arms whatever."

"The public owes the baby as follows: Pure air and sunshine; pure, cool, fresh, free-flowing air at night; its own private bed, sufficient covering of fluffy, porous materials, and the chance to be a perfect man or woman."

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We will grieve not, rather find
Strength in what remains behind,
In the primal sympathy
Which having been will always be,
In the soothing thoughts that spring
Out of human suffering. . . .
—*Wordsworth*

TREATY OF RED CROSS SHOULD BE OBSERVED

A HIGHLY cultivated imagination and an extraordinarily keen vision are required to see anything soothing arising from the welter of life-blood in the Old World. The physical sight of the suffering is enough to put to mad flight all optimistic and encouraging reflections. What soothing thoughts can the hard-sobbing, grief-wracked mother or widow of France, Germany, Austria, England, Italy, Belgium, Turkey, Russia, Bulgaria, Serbia, or Montenegro contribute to the seeker of evidence that the future will be more glorious than the past: that henceforth there will be less of hate and cold, calculating destruction of man by man, and more of the broad, unselfish spirit of brotherly regard and of concerted action the world over for constructive advancement and splendid development? She can give nothing—nothing now.

The inspiration for the future must be sought in the heart and not on the face of the situation. The face is ugly, distorted, grimy, blood-caked — something altogether unpleasant to view. But underneath it all there is throbbing the original font of affection—the primal sympathy "which having been will always be." That phrase alone is comforting! In what place and to what extent that primal sympathy will outpour eventually cannot be accurately determined, but, like the underground river of great volume and purity, it will find outlets at last in the form of refreshing, crystal springs sparkling in the sunlight of a new day.

The international Red Cross and those who understand its true mission—who can grasp the full breadth of the motto, "Neutrality-Humanity"—are doing something that may be calculated to help the underground river find its outlets; are not only clearing out and deepening the little craters of dried-up springs, but are trying to sink artesian wells, so that the real humanitarian sentiment may in time actually gush forth in broad streams and flood and make fruitful the barren and desert places.

The spirit of the international Red Cross and the fundamental purpose of the Treaty of Geneva have yet to receive the due measure of understanding even in quarters of enlightenment, however; and the solemn duty is imposed on all friends of the Red Cross to impress repeatedly a proper appreciation of its original idea where it is obviously misunderstood. It is as incumbent upon one nation signatory to the Red Cross treaty to interpret it broadly as upon another. Red Cross *matériel* and personnel should be protected and given free passage to destination. Its representatives and equipment should be as safe in one camp as in another. This should be insisted upon by all of the signatories. Without this insistence the treaty is valueless and the splendid international Red Cross structure crumbles.

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Is not this treaty something for all nations to cling to with their utmost tenacity? Is it not pleasant to realize that in preserving the inviolability of this blessed document — this universal humanitarian pact — we will be adding strength to "what remains behind"?

MANY ARE SUFFERING IN OTTOMAN EMPIRE

UNLESS help is given to the Armenians as well as to the Moslems in Turkey, there will be a fearful amount of starvation next winter," said Ambassador Morgenthau recently before a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, presided over by Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge. "If we are all brothers, and we are," he continued, "have we a right to live on in the comfort and luxury of America and allow these people to starve? I do not think we have, and I believe it is our duty—and it is our privilege—for each of us to assume the guardianship of as many war sufferers, either there or elsewhere, as possible."

Mr. Morgenthau, as chairman of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross, has effectively directed a great deal of war relief work among all sects in the Ottoman Empire. By reason of his high diplomatic position and official knowledge of conditions, as well as his personal interest in Red Cross activities, the Ambassador's appeal should add great weight to other appeals in behalf of this section of the war zone.

A few weeks ago the Turkish government authorized the American Red Cross, coöperating with the Turkish Red Crescent, "to conduct relief work for civilians of all races." A dispatch from our representative in Constantinople announced that there is "great suffering throughout the country, particularly in Constantinople and suburbs, along the shores of Marmora, at Adrianople, Bruss, and Smyrna." The sufferers include Turks, Syrians, Armenians, Jews, Greeks, and others.

The American Red Cross is prepared to accept money contributions, which will be forwarded to our Constantinople headquarters by cable, in order that active relief operations may be undertaken without delay. An appropriation of $10,000 was lately forwarded and the announcement made that the Red Cross hopes the people of the United States "will take immediate advantage of this long-desired opportunity." The blockade precludes the sending of relief supplies direct from the United States.

COUNTRIES OF ALLIES SEND GRATEFUL LETTERS

THE American Red Cross is receiving by nearly every mail from the countries of the Entente Allies grateful acknowledgments of the receipt of surgical and medical supplies. They come from big and little hospitals alike in the British Isles, France, Belgium, Russia, and Italy. The American Relief Clearing House, as the general agent for all France of the American Red Cross, continues to serve efficiently and expeditiously in distributing our numerous shipments where most needed. The great Verdun battle that has been raging for three months is taxing the relief facilities of the French sorely, as it doubtless is those of Germany. Frequent letters from the American Relief Clearing House express fervently the gratitude of all for the continuing generosity of America.

Acknowledgments recently came from the German and Austrian Red Cross societies of the receipt of American Red Cross stores, being the one and only shipment to the Central Powers for which our Red Cross has been able to obtain a permit from the British Government since last October.

A. C.

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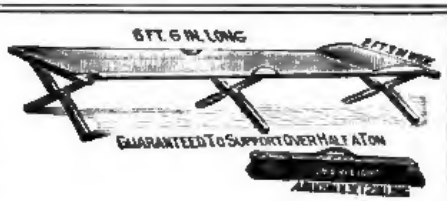

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